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CLASSIFICATION

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CD NO.

COUNTRY

USSR

DATE OF

REPORT

1949

SUBJECT

Scientific - Engineering, water purification

INFORMATION

HOW

DATE DIST. / Aug 1950

PUBLISHED

Monthly periodical

WHERE **PUBLISHED**

Moscow

NO. OF PAGES

DATE **PUBLISHED**

Feb 1950

LANGUAGE

Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, No 2, 1950.

RESULTS OF SOVIET CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER PURIFICATION

The Conference on Coordination of Scientific Research Activity in the Field of Purification of Industrial Waste Water held sessions 23 - 25 May and 3 - 6 October 1949. The Academy of Sciences Section on Scientific Development of Problems of Water Economy and the State Sanitary Inspection of the USSR participated. Both sessions were devoted to the exchange of experiences in scientific research works on purifying waste water conducted in 1948 and 1949 by industrial establishments of the metallurgical, petroleum, chemical, timber, light, and food industries.

Numerous results obtained by scientific research institutes and measures developed by planning organizations may be recommended for industrial practice, including:

In the metallurgical industry -- standard designs for settling tanks, (Gipromez); biochemical purification of phenol waste waters of coke-chemical plants (Giprokoks); dehydration of sludge of wet gas refining (Giprostal' and Vodokanalproyekt); and new methods for utilization of the waste waters of pickling shops, such as vacuum crystallization and neutralization with repeated evaporation of acid (Gipromez).

In the petroleum industry -- a plant for the complete biological purification of phenol waters (Giprogaztoprom); a method for the utilization of petroleum water for pumping into the oil layer; and a new method of producing iodine and other products.

In the chemical industry -- a method for purifying and utilizing waste waters containing arsenic (NIUIF, Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides) and purification of waste water in the production of plastic materials (VODGEO, All-Union Research Institute of Water Supply, Sewerage; and Engineering Hydrogeology.

In light Industry -- methods for recovering fats and obtaining lanolin from waste waters of wool-washing and fur plants (Scientific Research Institute of Wool and Fur Industry) and methods for decreasing the amount of waste water and its regeneration by rationalization of industrial processes in wood-chemical enterprises (TSNILKhI, Central Scientific Research Institute of the Wood Chemical Industry.

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It was noted that the industrial ministries whose reports were heard in the conference intensified their activity in developing new methods for purification of waste waters. It was definitely established in the conference, however, that the volume and rate of scientific research work is still inadequate to satisfy the practical requirements of the national economy. The ministries have no unified plans for scientific research work. The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry does not pay proper attention to the problems of purifying the waste waters of nonferrous metallurgical enterprises. The varicus groups on waste waters organized by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry lack general scientific and methodical supervision. The Ministry of Light Industry limits its investigations to the field of textile production. There has been no research on methods of waste water purification in the production of leather, shoes, and leather substitutes. The food industry conducts research only with respect to the processing of waste waters in sugar production Several ministries have even decreased financial support of the scientific research work on decontamination of waste waters.

The conference recommended that all ministries devote more attention to intensifying and coordinating their activity in this field and suggested many new scientific research projects, including:

In the metallurgical industry -- utilization of sludge from the radial settling tanks of gas-purifying installations; studying the problem of waste waters in rolling; and utilization of pickling shop waste waters containing hydrochloric and nitric acids.

In the petroleum industry -- additional purification of waste waters with hay filters; developing methods to recover sulfur alkalies; and studying the effect of waste waters of oil refineries on water supply.

In the light industry -- purification methods for waste waters of fat combines and spinning mills (recovery of copper sulfate and potassium bichromate) and recovery of copper and ammonia from waste waters of synthetic fiber factories

In the pulp and maper industry -- utilization and processing of residue after obtaining alcoholic alkalies and study of the sanitary characteristics of fiber-containing waters purified with the aid of various fiber-recovery equipment

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